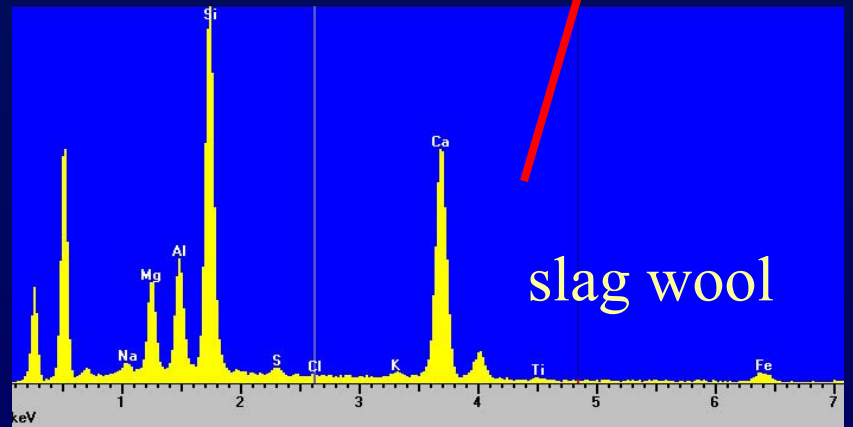
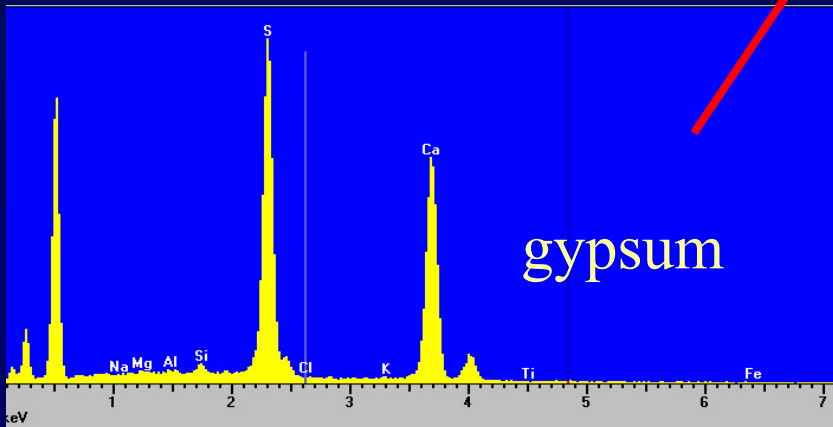
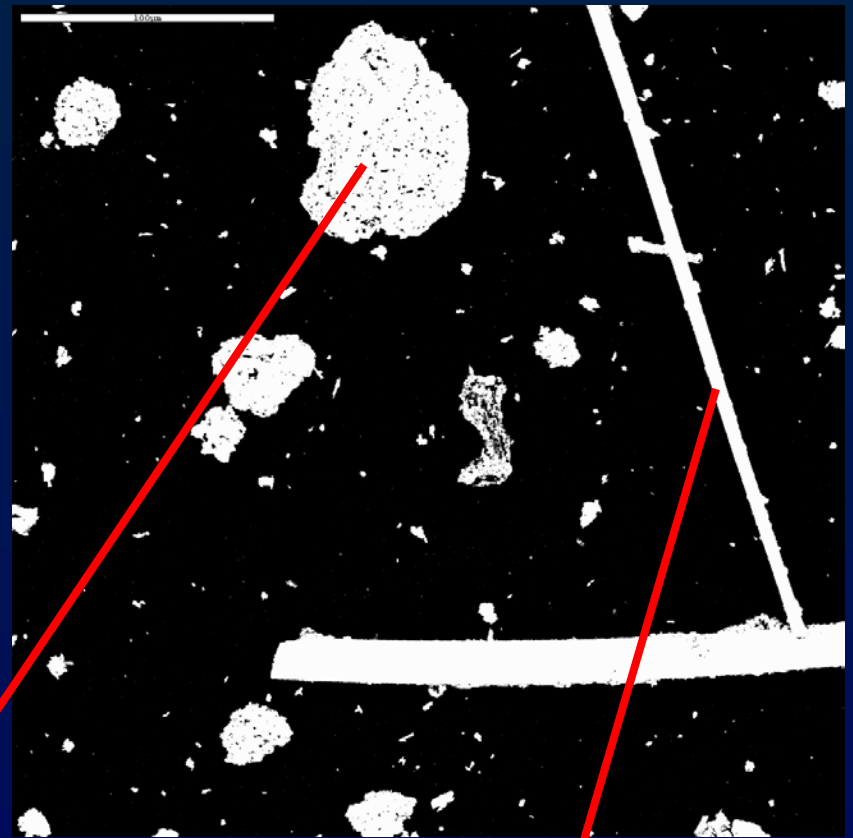
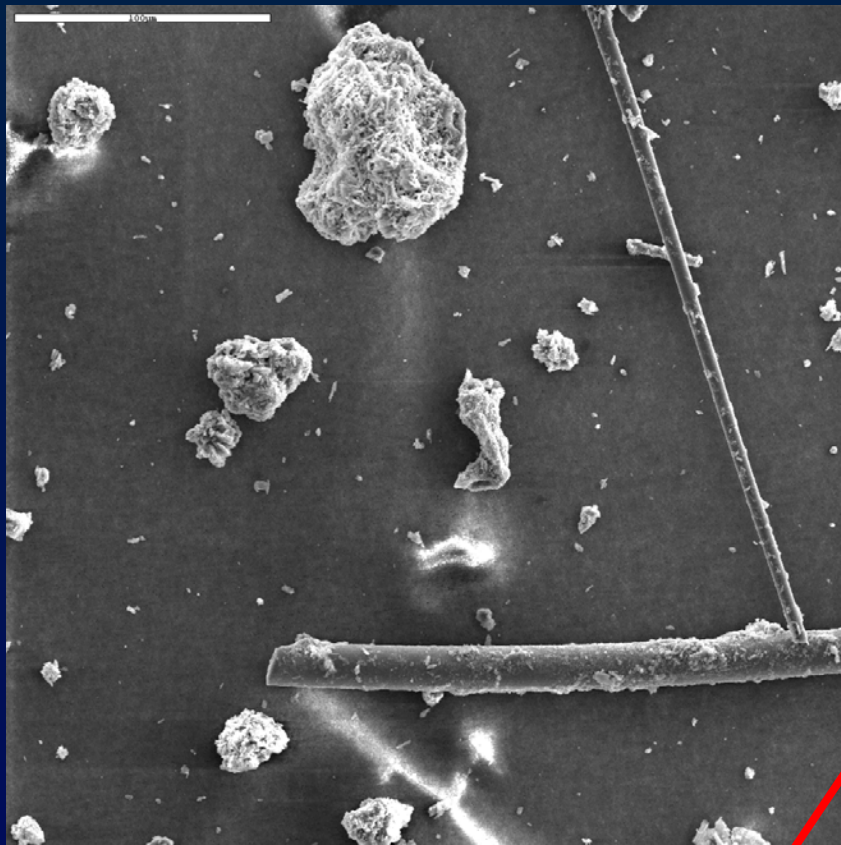
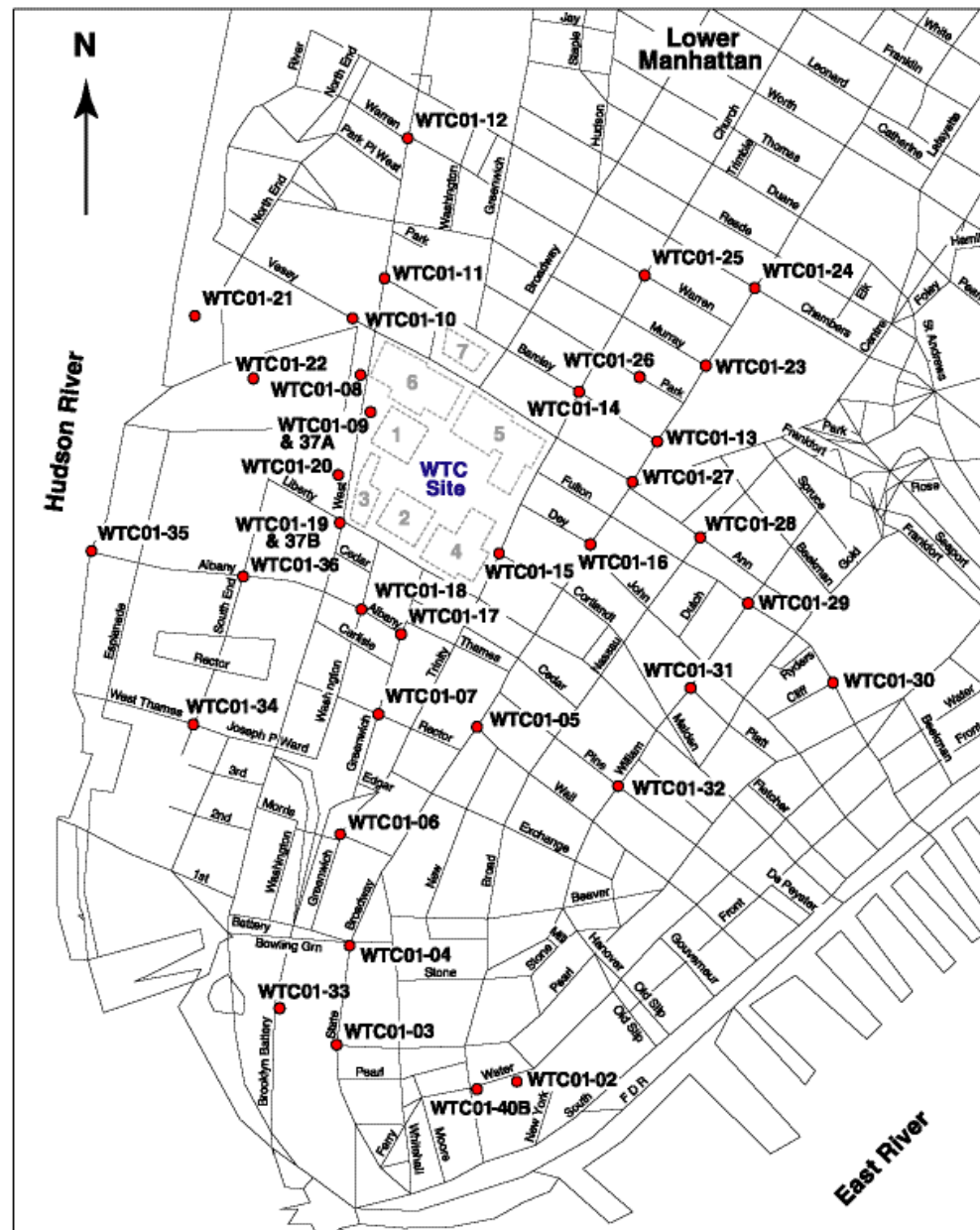


# Signature study preliminary results

# Sample Preparation

- ~0.25 g of sample were sieved to  $<150\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ .
- Sample fraction  $>150\text{ }\mu\text{m}$  is archived.
- $<150\text{ }\mu\text{m}$  fraction weight is recorded and sample placed in 60 mL of isopropanol.
- Mixture is suspended using a magnetic stirring bar and collected in three  $15\text{ }\mu\text{L}$  increments ( $45\text{ }\mu\text{L}$  total) by an Eppendorf pipette with the tip trimmed to  $500\text{ }\mu\text{m}$  opening.
- The  $45\text{ }\mu\text{L}$  aliquot is filtered through a pre-coated MCE filter ( $0.45\text{ }\mu\text{m}$  pore size).
- The filter containing the sample is then placed on an SEM stub with carbon adhesive tab, the edges of the filter trimmed, and carbon coated for SEM analysis.



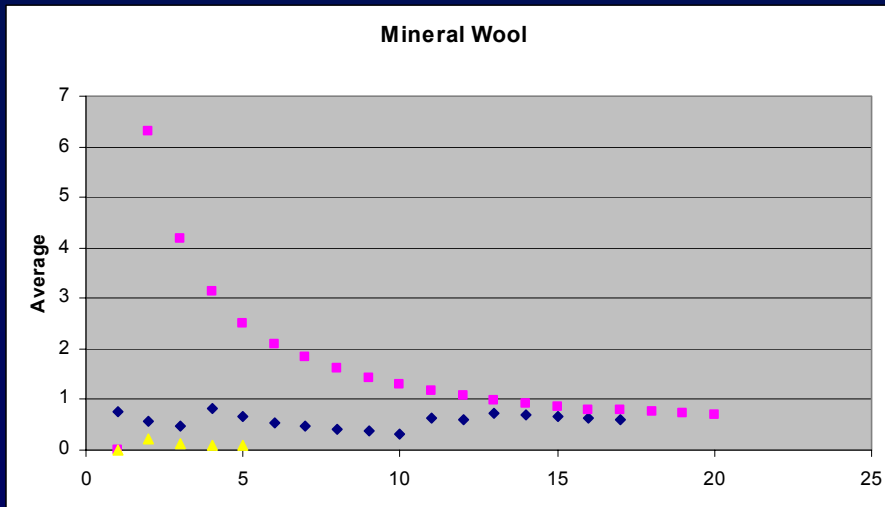
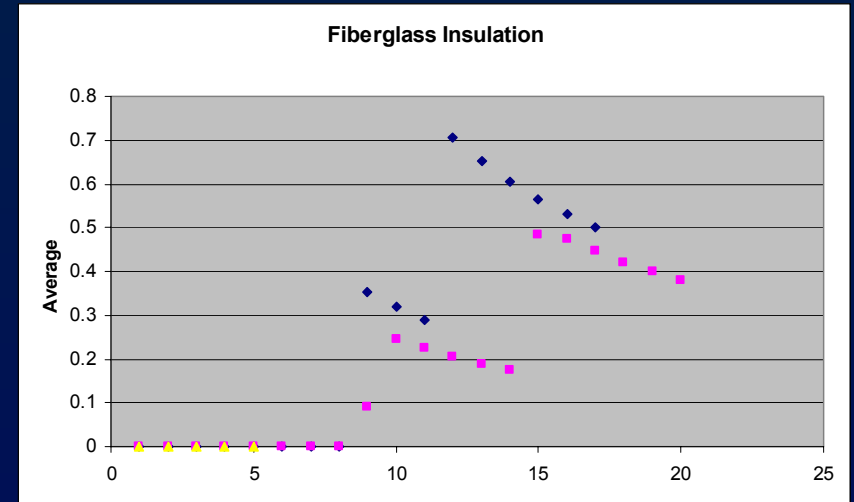
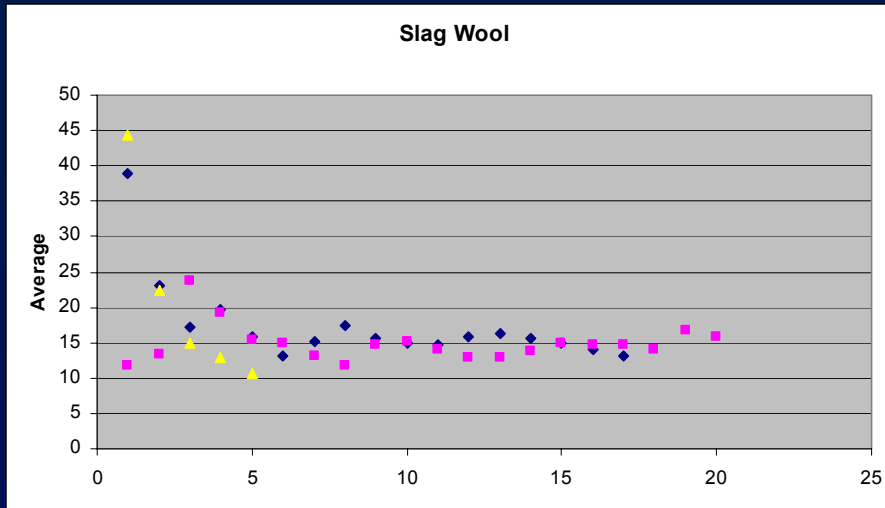


0 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4  
Kilometers

0 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4  
Miles

Base Map Source: 2000 U.S. Census  
TIGER / Line Data for New York County

# MMVF Greater Than 3 Microns



Slag wool 90 % confidence at 20 fields

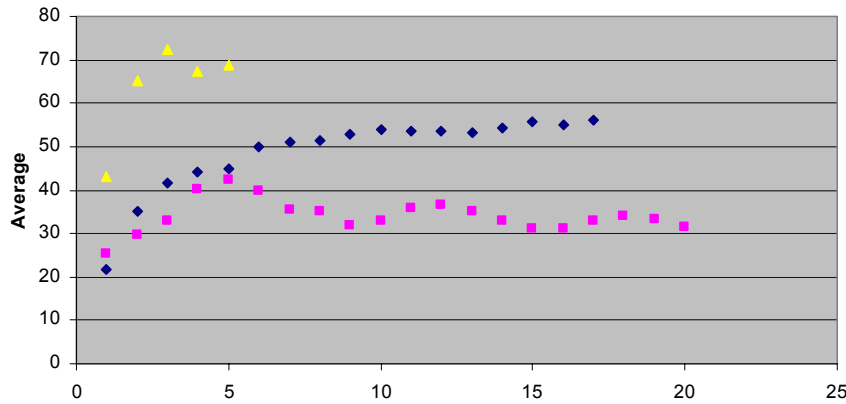
9.61-22.07 %

Test samples 500X

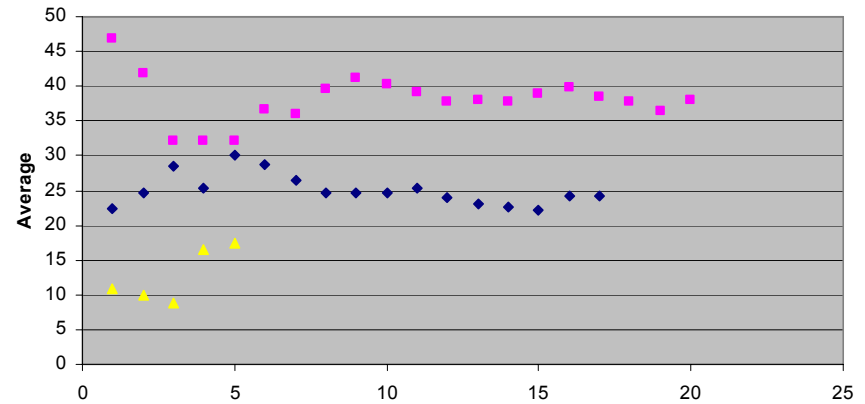
Draft data

# Particles Greater Than 3 Microns

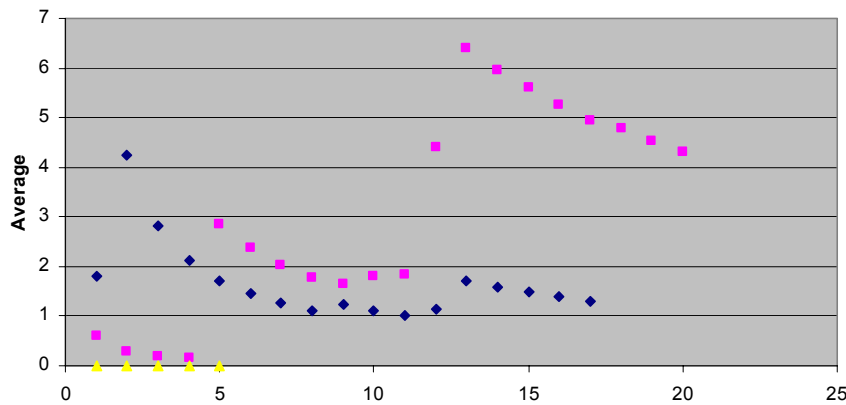
Gypsum/Anhydrite



Concrete



Quartz



Gypsum/anhydrite 90 % confidence

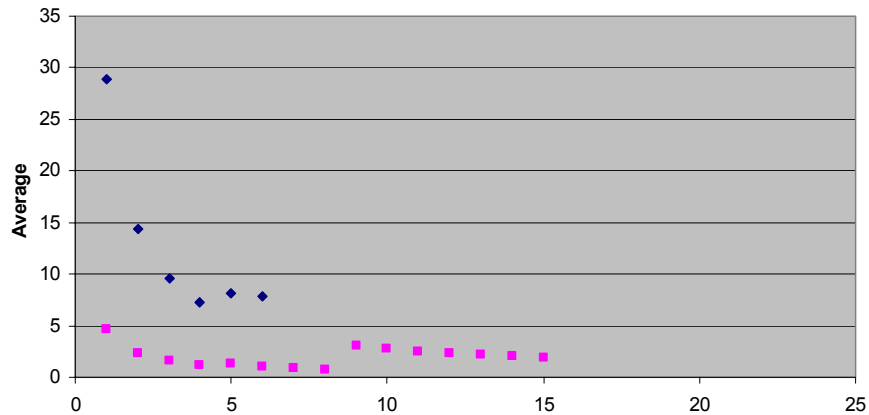
24.27-38.90 %

Test samples 500X

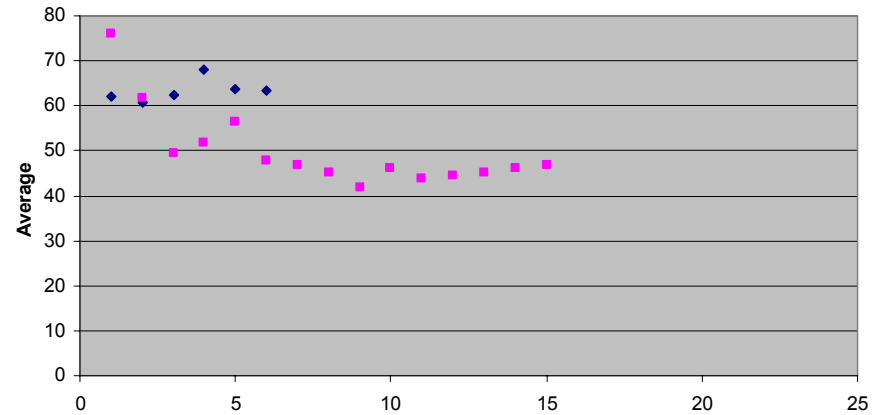
Draft data

# Particles Less Than 3 Microns

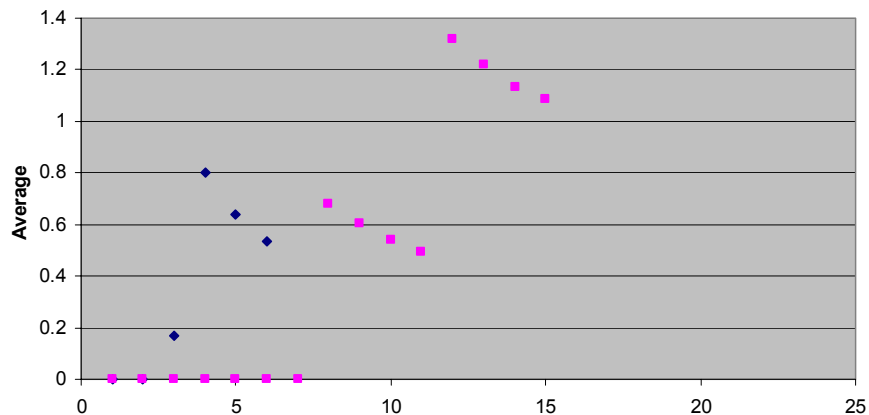
Slag Wool



Gypsum/Anhydrite



Mineral Wool



Test samples 2000X

Draft data